

# Government

## **Differentiate between a Central Government and a Local Government.**

Central Government is a government that governs the whole nation whereas a Local Government looks after a small part of the nation.

## **Name an example of a local government.**

Suva City Council, Lautoka City Council.

## **State 3 sources of revenue for the Central Government.**

- a. Tax
- b. Profits from Public Enterprises
- c. Charges – Income earned from the use of Government property.

## **When tax is not enough, the Government has to find other means to collect funds.**

## **Describe 3 other means of finance for the Government.**

- a. **Internal Borrowing** – When Government borrows domestically by selling bonds/securities To the financial institutions.
- b. **External Borrowing** – Government borrows from overseas agencies like World Bank & Asian Development Bank.
- c. **Aid** – International transfer of funds in the form of aid.

**State 3 places where the Government spend its money on. (Government Expenditure)**

- a. Public Goods
- b. Subsidies
- c. Transfer Payments E.g. Social Welfare

**State 3 problems faced by the Central Government.**

- a. Inefficient traffic management and road infrastructure.
- b. Lack of disaster management plan.
- c. Uncontrolled informal settlement.

**List 3 services provided by the Local Government.**

- a. Environmental Services.
- b. Issue business licenses to operate in towns.
- c. Approve plans for construction.

**What is the local government also known as?**

Public Administration

**State and describe 4 sources of revenue for the Local Government.**

- a. Rates – Tax levied on property by local authority.
- b. Grants – Money given by the central government to meet its obligations.
- c. Miscellaneous Income – Income earned from market stalls, car parks, etc.

d. Aid – Assistance given by overseas countries.

**Discuss 2 problems faced by the Local Government.**

a. Vandalism – When the local authority upgrades bus stops, vandalism happens the same night, especially those erected beside public rental board housing.

b. When rate payers do not pay their taxes on time. This limits the ability for the council to maintain or develop urban areas.